

# ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

FOR THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University men, who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward. Applicants desiring to enrol should apply at once to

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,  
6, 7 and 8, Old Broad Street, W.  
God Save The King.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

## FORD CARS

There's nothing small about the Ford—except its purchase price and cost to keep.

Apply to—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Sole Agents,

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

[319]

No. 17,880.

號九十四百八千七萬一第

日六十月六年卯乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 27th, 1915.

二拜禮

號七十二月七年四國民華中

PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.  
July 27th.—Europe (via Nagasaki), per s.s. NERA.

July 28th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.

TO DEPART.  
July 27th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHANTO MARU.

July 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHANTO MARU.

July 27th.—Formosa, Shanghai, North China, B.C., Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 8 p.m., per s.s. SADO MARU.

July 28th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. NERA.

July 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHANTO MARU.

July 29th.—Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.

July 30th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.

Aug. 7th.—Saigon, Straits, Birmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at noon, per s.s. POLYNESIAN.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Singapore, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 57½ lbs. net.

In Bags 25½ lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA

OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOBU,

WAMAZUTA, SAKO, SHINNEW

AND KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR

SAKATO AND OYUBARI Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,

TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,

MOBI, KANAGAWA, WAKAMATSU,

OSAKA, MURORAN, HAKODATE,

KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,

YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,

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Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."

Cables: A.I., A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—

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SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. Brown,

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY.

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS  
SOLICITED.

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**MOUTRIE'S.**

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OF THE

**"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"**

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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

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WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compagnie. Why not tell him to get

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It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case. THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

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Packed in naked tins without cases. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 16, 17 and 18.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SOHMDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG.

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STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

## KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

T. T. from Chinese Benevolent Society of Vancouver	2,000.00
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,000.00
Messrs. Chu Kwong Lan	300.00
Chinese staff of the Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd.	200.00
Messrs. Shing On	200.00
Mr. Leung Chak Chuen	100.00
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Native Branch	100.00
Kuik Maa Society of Kuingchow	100.00
Mr. Kwong Chan Kwong	100.00
Messrs. Kwok Ying Kee	100.00
Messrs. Chung Shun Wo	100.00
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke	100.00
Messrs. Hing Koo Band	105.00
Kwong Wah Hospital collection No. 8	355.11
Kwong Wah Hospital collection No. 9	1,210.00
Messrs. Nam Hing Loong	60.00
Messrs. Kwong Mee Chan	60.00
Messrs. Sun Tai Loong	60.00
Messrs. Tai Lun Wo	60.00
Staff of the Opium Revenue Office, Tai Po	60.00
Messrs. Hing Hing Tai	60.00
Messrs. Lee Yuen Cheung	60.00
Messrs. Yue Wo Loong	60.00
Mr. Li Chun Tung	60.00
Messrs. Yee Loi	60.00
Mrs. Chan Leung Shi	60.00
Mr. Chan Fung Tai	60.00
Mr. Su Tat Fan	60.00
Messrs. Wing Tung Hing	60.00
Mr. Fung Tai Chi	60.00
Mrs. Choy Ho Shi	60.00
Mrs. Choy Chan Shi	60.00
Mr. Mok Kan Sang	60.00
Messrs. Kun Hing Loong	60.00
Messrs. Fan Kee	60.00
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Messrs. Kwong Sang Fat	60.00
Mr. Yu Yau	60.00
Messrs. Hung Tak	60.00
Messrs. Wing Sang	60.00
Messrs. Li Loong	60.00
Messrs. Cheong Kee	60.00
Mr. Kwan Chun Shan	60.00
Mr. Kan Tin Hing	60.00
Comptroller to Siemens & Co.	60.00
Mr. Cheong Yan Chi	60.00
Anonymous	60.00
Mr. Leung Co.	60.00
Mr. Masi	60.00
Mr. Chan Chik Man	60.00
Messrs. Yau Lan Hin	60.00
Luen On Preserved Fruits Shop	60.00
Mr. Chau Ngan Ting	60.00
Mr. Luk Fung Shan	60.00
Comptroller to the Netherlands Trading Society	60.00
Mr. Tam Pak Shui	60.00
Mr. Mok Sau Nam	60.00
Comptroller to Carlowitz & Co.	60.00
Mr. Mow Wing Yue	60.00
Mr. Poy Kai Shan	60.00
Comptroller to Arnold, Karberg & Co.	60.00
Mr. U Hi Tong	60.00
Mr. Wong Kam Wa	60.00
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Messrs. Tai Hing Wo	60.00
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Messrs. Fung Tang Kee	60.00
Comptroller to W. G. Humphreys & Co.	60.00
Messrs. King Wo Hong	60.00
Messrs. Wing Shing Chan	60.00
Messrs. Yik Tai	60.00
Messrs. Kwong Wan Cheung	60.00
Messrs. Li Ping Kee	60.00
Messrs. Hu Chan Hing	60.00
Kwong Hing Co.	60.00
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Mr. Lu Po Sang	60.00
Messrs. Fook Tung Chan of Amoy	60.00
Mr. Wong Yik Chung	60.00
Messrs. Yu Shing Loong	60.00
Messrs. Yue Hing Loong Shing	60.00
Kee	60.00
Mr. Ip Hin Pong	60.00
Mr. Man Hing Kwok Kaiting Company	60.00
Yuen Hi Lam	60.00
Mrs. Ku Yuen Shi	60.00
Messrs. Li Tai Hing	60.00
Messrs. Po Yuen Kung Chan	60.00
Mr. Chan Yee Hi	60.00
Messrs. Kwong Sing Wo	60.00
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Messrs. Fook On Loong	60.00
Messrs. Kwong Wing Cheung	60.00
Mr. Shi Shing Min	60.00
Messrs. Wo Lun	60.00
Messrs. Kwong Fat Wing	60.00
Messrs. Shing Fat	60.00
Messrs. Kwan Kee	60.00
Messrs. Ching Kee Shing	60.00
Cheong Loong Mat Shop	60.00
Mr. Wong Hon Kwong	60.00
Messrs. Kwan Lee	60.00
Mr. Young King Ming	60.00
Messrs. Cheung Tai	60.00
Messrs. Kwan Yik Tai	60.00
Messrs. Yue Wo Tai	60.00
Messrs. Him Sang Fat	60.00
Messrs. Kwong Yik Loong	60.00
Messrs. Him Sun	60.00
Messrs. Tung Sang Wo	60.00
Mr. Ip Pui	60.00
Messrs. Banker & Co.	60.00
Mr. Kwok Ip Sang	60.00
Messrs. Yee Hop	60.00
Mr. Chan Kang Yue's family	60.00
Messrs. On Wing Chan	60.00
Choi Yat Fook	60.00
Mr. Li's family	60.00
Messrs. Tai Chan	60.00
Messrs. Shing Fat	60.00
Messrs. Fook Lee	60.00
Messrs. Wo On Cheung	60.00
Messrs. Yan Wo	60.00

Messrs. Shan Cheung	50.00
Messrs. Mow Sang Tong	50.00
Messrs. Man Cheun Tong	50.00
Messrs. Kwong On Wo	50.00
Messrs. Wing On Cheung	50.00
Messrs. Yue Wo Fat	50.00
Fook Hing Glass Factory	50.00
Shing Lee Salt Fish Lan	50.00
Messrs. Kai Tai Yue	50.00
Messrs. Yuen Cheung Lee	50.00
Mr. Ip Cho	50.00
Messrs. Sun Yuen Shing	50.00
Mr. Tong King Yee	50.00
Messrs. Sun Man Wo	50.00
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Messrs. Nam Hing Loong	50.00
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Messrs. Wing Hong	50.00
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Messrs. Sam Wing Hing	50.00
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Messrs. King San Tong	50.00
Messrs. King Wa	50.00
Mr. Ip Wai Pak	50.00
Mr. Shiu Mun Cheung	50.00
Messrs. Shing Tai	50.00
Messrs. Man Fook Tung	50.00
Messrs. Wing Cheung Loong	50.00
Messrs. Wing Hing Cheung	50.00
Messrs. Kwong Sang Wing	50.00
Messrs. Mee Cheung Loong	50.00
Messrs. Man Sit Hing	50.00
Yu Pak Sau Tong	50.00
Already acknowledged	\$242,831.52
Total	\$264,361.06

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

Corpl. A. Hamilton is granted leave of absence from 1.15 to 8.15.

PARADES.

Parades for Tuesday, 27th instant:—

3.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Section Artillery, and Left Section M. G. Co.—10 p.m. Gun drill (gunnery), target shooting and signalling at Headquarters.

Serjt. McCutcheon will attend.

3.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—All recruits who have not been passed out (including latest joined), sound drill and skinning on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Company—Company drill and skinning on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

(Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until 30th instant—Scouts Company.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

Officer on duty—Capt. Wood.

On duty to-night—Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Lindsell.

On duty 28th instant—No. 2 Sec. Artillery, and a members of Light Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Danby.

Orderly Officer until 30th instant—Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Sergeant until 30th instant—Corpl. Shenton.

NOTE.—O. C. Companies and Sections may allow their units to parade for duty at Kowloon without jackets if they wish, but every N. C. O. and man of a guard must be dressed in the blue manner.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION).

Tuesday, July 27th—N. C. Officers' Parade under D. S. P. 6 p.m.

Wednesday, July 28th—Recruits of Portuguese and British under Crown Sergeant C. M. S. Alves, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, July 29th—Recruits of Chinese Company, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, July 30th—Combined uniform Parade, British Company at Volunteer Headquarters, 6 p.m. Portuguese and Chinese Companies at Central Police Station, 5.40 p.m.

NOTE.—Members of the Police Reserve are warned that a certain number of men are about to be called on to perform police duties, taking the place of the members of the regular police who have proceeded to the Front. The hours of duty on week-days will be from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. to midnight. A notification will be issued.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The number and tonnage of merchant ships under construction in American shipyards has nearly tripled in the last year.

The Japanese cargo-vessels now engaged in the Australian and American services total 20 and 14 respectively. The majority of the above vessels are under foreign charter.

A steamer of 2,500 tons class now under construction at the Osaka Iron Works to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for its regular Tientsin service will be launched this month. She has been christened the *Konan Maru*. Her sister ship, christened the *Kohoku Maru*, intended for the same service, will also be launched towards the end of this month from the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe.

The opening of export trade between Seiton (Tientsin) and Europe, which was once projected by a British resident of that port, says a Japanese paper, has been pigeon-holed owing to unavoidable circumstances. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which shipped by the s.s. *Saikio Maru* on each homeward trip of hers 50 tons or 100 tons of cargo from Seiton to Kobe for transhipment there for Europe, now contemplates to make some of its European cargo-boats call at Seiton exclusively for loading purposes.

## THE HANYANG IRON WORKS.

There are forty foreign engineers and 8,000 Chinese labourers working in the Hanyang Iron Works. The plant can produce 15,000 tons of pig iron every month, steel rails to the amount of 7,000 tons, and practically unlimited steel plates and nails. The ground occupied by the works is upwards of 100,000 square feet. It has a capital of \$20,000,000. According to the works secretary's annual report, the work at Hankow, Tientsin, and Pinghsiang was carried on smoothly during the past year. The output of pig iron for the past year is estimated at 135,000 tons, while steel reached a total of 98,536 tons, 900 tons of bolts, etc., and 1,200 tons of fire bricks also were made. At Pinghsiang Colliery, 500,000 tons of coal was produced, of which 105,000 tons was produced at the Hanyang works. During the past year at the Hanyang works, a No. 4 blast furnace and a No. 7 steel furnace were constructed, while extensions were made in the steel plate factory, rail mill, and the fire brick factories.

## ZEPPELIN OVER THE THAMES.

ATTACK ON A N.Y.K. STEAMER.

A telegram reaching Japan some weeks ago reported that the N.Y.K. steamer *Yasaka Maru* had been attacked by a Zeppelin in the Thames. It appears from information now reaching Japan by mail that the vessel, which was lying in the docks at the time, had a very narrow escape. The *Yasaka Maru*, Mr. S. E. Lucas has received a letter from his sister, Mrs. G. W. Barton, of Hongkong, giving a very interesting account of the incident. The lady writes: "Before going any further I must tell you of a very narrow shave we had at the Victoria Docks. After having been through a very anxious trip from Marseilles we quite thought that all our troubles were at an end, and went to bed peacefully on Friday evening. At 2 o'clock in the morning we were awakened by a tremendous crash and quite thought our last moment had come. I clutched the infant and rushed out into the passage, where several of the passengers had collected, and we all stood there in pitch darkness expecting another crash at any moment. It appears that a Zeppelin had kindly dropped bombs on either side of our ship. Several windows were smashed, and in the second class a cabin was







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

THE COMPANY will be pleased if Consumers or Prospective Consumers of GAS for Cooking or Heating purposes will allow the Company's Lady Cassaver (who speaks English and Chinese fluently and has a practical knowledge of Gas Appliances) to call in order to demonstrate to them or to their Servants the proper method of using Gas Cookers, Water Heaters, &c., and how to obtain the best results from same. A few hints on the matter given personally will be found of considerable assistance.

A post card or letter to the Company asking such assistance will be kept on file.

GEORGE CURRY,  
Local Secretary.  
[797]

Hongkong, 26th July, 1915.

## FLOOD RELIEF

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in St. JOHN'S HALL, 8, Sham Road (opposite the University), TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY) July 27th, at 8 o'clock.

Latest Cinematograph Films, and Items by Eminent Artists. Refreshments, &c., during Interval.

Tickets \$2 and \$1, to be obtained at Messrs. A. Tack, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 24th July, 1915.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN STEWARD.

Apply in writing to—  
The SECRETARY.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1915. [788]

## WANTED.

YOUNG EUROPEAN for Sales Department (Sundries) in Mercantile Office.

Apply to—  
"T. L.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [789]

## NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1915, my Office will be REMOVED to No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, Third Floor.

Telephone 1203.  
P.O. Box 538.

G. MARTINI,  
Export-Import.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [791]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership Liabilities carried on by Sir Jacob David, Bart., and ABRAHAM JACOB DAVID, Esq., of Hongkong and Shanghai, under the name and style of S. J. DAVID & Co., has been dissolved as from the Twenty-first day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen.

The Liquidation of the said Firm in Hongkong and Shanghai has been undertaken by the private Company with limited liability registered at Hongkong under the name of S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd., and all debts due by or owing to the said Firm will be discharged and received by the said limited Company.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [779]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Private Company with limited liability registered at Hongkong under the name of S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd., has undertaken the Liquidation at Hongkong and Shanghai of the Firm of S. J. DAVID & Co. (among other things) will carry on the Business of the said Firm, and will discharge and receive all debts due by and owing to the said Firm in Hongkong and Shanghai.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [779]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the interest instalment for the month of July amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the Under-Signed and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Peking, 15th July, 1915. [793]

## WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.

## NOTIFICATION No. 58.

## TENDERS FOR PUS AND BARGES.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following:

A. ONE TUG-BOAT for Towing of Dredging Barges, etc., with Engine developing about 400 H.P.

B. ONE TUG-BOAT for Towing of Dredging Barges, with Engine developing about 250 H.P.

C. THREE COPPER-BARGES (to be equipped by pump only) for loading on wharf about 320 cubic yards of sand.

Each of the above items should be tendered for separately. Sealed Tenders for any or all of the above Tenders, addressed to the WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD, Shanghai, and marked "TENDERS FOR PUS AND BARGES" must be sent in to reach the Board before Noon on MONDAY, September 27th, 1915.

General applications for the above Tenders will be supplied on application to the Engineering Department, 6, Kowloon Road.

The Board will hold themselves to accept the lowest tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.  
Shanghai, 15th July, 1915. [798]

## INTIMATIONS

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 27th July, 1915, at 6.30 P.M.

Business:—Addition to rules as per circular.

L. J. BLACKBURN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
[792]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of July, 1915, at 5.30 P.M., when the following Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word 'Creditors':—

"as be the subject of a nation between 'which and Great Britain a state of war 'exists.'"

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,  
T. W. HILL,  
Acting Honorary Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [780]

## IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

## AND IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER &amp; COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

## NOTICE OF SALE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanishah Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

## TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.

Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAY,  
462, CRANER ALLEY, Singapore.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator.  
Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [786]

## G. R. TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the PERMANENT PASSES issued by the PROVOST MARSHAL will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a PERMANENT PASS should give Notice to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about 2" x 3".

C. McI. MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [772]

## G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dublin, winner and placed twice last meeting, sound, very good pace; should win a race.

Apply—  
Lt.-Col. WYNDHAM-QUIN.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

## GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.  
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [697]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and Half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [767]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Acting Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
General Agents for the  
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [768]

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## THEATRE ROYAL. RETURN VISIT OF THE

## Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY  
With four new and popular Plays.

WEDNESDAY, 28th July—  
The Great American Mining Drama,  
"THE BARRIER."  
By Rex Beach.

THURSDAY, 29th July—  
The Screaming Farce Comedy,  
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME,"  
Mr. Smith—Charles Howitt.

FRIDAY, 30th July—  
The Amazing Comedy,  
"A DON,"

A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON,  
A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGH, & TEAR.

SATURDAY, 31st July—  
The Latest London Success,  
"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 2nd August—  
LAST PERFORMANCE,  
The Famous Comedy,  
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS,"  
Horace Parker—Charles Howitt.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.  
PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.  
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [773]

## BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

## SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ASIATIC.	MIXED STAMPS.
2,000 for \$5.00	3,000 for \$2.00
300 " 1.00	1,000 " 1.00
ALL CHINA.	ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for \$3.50	1,500 for \$4.80
300 " 1.00	300 " 1.00

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 11, CAINE ROAD,  
Hongkong, China.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [726]

## DRINK

## ALLSOPP'S

## BRITISH PILSENER

## BEER.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## CALDBECK,

## MACGREGOR &amp; CO.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## INTIMATION



BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S GOUT WATER

AN EFFERVESCENT WATER THAT IS A SOLVENT AND ELIMINANT OF URIC ACID.

The following prescription shows the exact constituents of each bottle:—

Lithium Bicarbonate	12 Grains.
Potassium	12 "
Magnesium	8 "
Sodium Chloride	8 "
Carbonated Water	12 Ounces.

ASK YOUR MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

FOR HIS OPINION ON THE ABOVE

AND SEE IF HE DOES NOT THINK IT

AN EXCELLENT WATER

FOR THIS COMPLAINT,

THEN CONSIDER

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY

EXORBITANT PRICES

FOR IMPORTED GOUT WATERS

WHEN YOU CAN OBTAIN A

SIMILAR ARTICLE

FRESHLY PREPARED

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY

IN HONGKONG

AT A FRACTIONAL COST.

A. S. WATSON

&amp; CO., LTD.

GREAT WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[18]

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSEN.—On July 21st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. ANDERSEN, a son.

HYNES.—On July 24th, at Mayfield, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. HYNES, a daughter. [796]

## MARRIAGE.

CARLE-BAKER.—On July 20th, at Shanghai, CATHERINE JANE, widow of the late GEORGE BAKER, to JAMES WILLIAM CARLE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 27TH 1915.

## JAPANESE SHIPPING.

The war is said to have put out of commission for commercial purposes upwards of 12,000,000 tons of shipping, reckoning vessels detained in neutral and belligerent countries (3,600,000 tons), vessels sunk by warships (800,000 tons), and vessels chartered by belligerent Powers (7,600,000 tons). This represents something like 25 per cent. of the world's mercantile marine. The swift elimination of so large a percentage of ships from the ocean trade routes necessarily wrought a wonderful transformation in shipping conditions throughout the world, and nowhere was this more evident than in the Far East. Within a few days after the declaration of war the navies of the Allied Powers had rid the ocean highways of every German and Austrian mercantile ship. Those that were fortunate enough to escape capture found refuge in home and neutral ports and left the carrying trade of the world to the ships of the other Powers, belligerent and neutral. As soon as the first shock of the war had passed, and it was seen that the British and allied navies were in a position to guarantee the safety of ocean traffic, international trade revived and shipping freights went up with a rush. To-day, nearly twelve months after the declaration of war, ocean shipping is enjoying a prosperity it has not experienced for many years. Instead of a superabundance of tonnage resulting in ruinous competition, as was the case prior to the war, shipping space for cargoes offering is now

sufficiently scarce to command rates of freight that ensure substantial dividends for most shipping companies. No country has benefited more from this boom in shipping than Japan. At the present time the total tonnage owned in Japan is about 1,685,912, and contracts have been placed with Japanese shipbuilding yards for approximately 280,000 tons. When these vessels come into service Japan will probably rank as the fifth merchant shipping Power in the world. British shipping, according to Lloyd's Register Book for 1914-1915, totalled 31,045,049 tons; and that of the United States, 5,368,194 tons. These lead. Then come the Germans with 3,459,290 tons (much depleted since the war began); next Norwegian with 2,504,792 tons; then the French with 2,319,438 tons. In the next list compiled Japan will take precedence of Italy, and possibly also of France. Japan has more than doubled her steamship tonnage in ten years, and there is every indication of continued growth, for the present boom in shipping is not likely to see a very sudden collapse. Even after peace is declared—and that event seems a long way off yet—hundreds of ships will still be needed for many months for military transport purposes, while at the same time the tonnage needed to meet the special requirements of Germany, Austria and Turkey will be very considerable.

It is very significant of the opinion entertained in Home shipping circles that charters are still being taken up for two, three and in some cases even six years.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

It is stated in a Shanghai contemporary that \$250 up to the present has been remitted by the Shanghai St. Andrew's Society to the funds of the Scottish Red Cross.

A telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate at 12.15 p.m. yesterday reporting a typhoon west of Balintang Channel, almost stationary.

Housekeepers should be interested in the announcement appearing in another column that the local Gas Company has appointed a lady canvasser, who speaks English and Chinese fluently, for the purpose of demonstrating the proper method of using gas cookers, water heaters, etc.

The Kuo Ming Kung Pao reports that the British Legation has considered it necessary to institute an investigation into the inside working of the different lines in which British money has been invested, and it is said that the British Minister has communicated this intention to the Ministry of Communications.

Two fatal cases of plague were reported in the Colony of Hongkong for the week ending July 25th, both being Chinese. Since the commencement of the year there have been 100 cases and 90 deaths from plague, all being Chinese. Last week, also, there was a fatal Chinese case of diptheria, three Chinese cases of enteric fever, two proving fatal, and three fatal cases of puerperal fever, one Portuguese and the rest Chinese.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) prosecuted a coolie employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for conveying unstamped letters out of the Colony. Defendant was arrested on board the *Laisang*, one of the Indo-China Company's steamers, and the letters, which were marked "On Company's business," were said to contain lottery tickets. The case was remanded.

A visitor to Tsingtau writes:—Tsingtau begins to look like itself again. Steamers come and go daily. We are agreeably surprised at the entire absence of Military occupation. We have been here five days and have scarcely seen any officers or soldiers. The hotels under their new management are thoroughly up to date. They have all been repaired and refurnished at a great deal of expense and the rates are very reasonable.

There are doubtless many old residents of Hongkong who remember Mr. F. T. Pearce Foster, whose death was announced in our columns yesterday as having occurred at his residence, Quarry Court, Binstead, Isle of Wight, on June 20th. Mr. Foster was formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis for about ten years, coming to Hongkong in 1893 and retiring in 1893. His died at the ripe age of 71 after an operation for appendicitis. He is survived by his wife and a daughter who has also recently become a widow, her husband, a Major in the Army, having been killed in action.

In asking for the adjournment of the Macao extradition case yesterday, the Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) said that one of his witnesses had been detained up-country by the floods and had been unable to come. As a matter of fact he was not the only one thus hindered, for Detective-Inspector Watt was also held up in the flooded districts, and could not get down to Hongkong.

Owing to the war, says a Hankow paper, the British and Chinese Corporation, and the Central China Railways, Limited, who are the concessionaires for the construction of the Sinyang-Pukow Railway, have found it impossible to float a sterling loan in London at present. Arrangements have in consequence been made to issue a Silver loan of seven million Taels, an advance prospectus of which has been circulated. Of this amount two millions have been taken up in London by the Central China Railways, Ltd. The balance of five millions will be placed on the market in China shortly.

The death occurred on Sunday of Police Sergeant William Kendall, of the Hongkong Police Force. Deceased was recently admitted to hospital suffering from internal trouble. His condition gradually became worse, and he died on Sunday. He was 48 years of age, and joined the Force from the R.G.A. in 1896, being promoted Sergeant in 1906. He was a native of Yorkshire. The funeral at the Happy Valley yesterday was attended by the officers of the Police Force, and by the following members of the Police Reserve:—Chief Inspector G. F. Mason, Sgt.-Major G. Roylance, Sergeants F. P. Silva-Netto, Un Hee Fan, Wong Kwong Tin, and A. B. Safford. There were a large number of floral tributes from all the various Stations, and also a wreath from the officer and N.C.O.s of the Police Reserve.

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## THE WAR.

## GREAT BATTLE OF POLAND.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

## GERMANY AND THE LATEST NOTE.

## BIG AMERICAN DEFENCE PROPOSALS.

## AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUPPLY DEPOT DESTROYED.

## REPORTED TORPEDOING OF THE "BRESLAU."

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE TITANIC STRUGGLE IN POLAND.

## ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE PRACTICALLY BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

Petrograd, July 26th.

A communiqué says that the Russian counter-attacks have brought the enemy's offensive to a standstill between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, except in the region of Grubiszow, where the Russians repulsed attacks on Friday night.

The enemy in the Baltic Provinces is continuing its advance on the roads from Shavli and Kossieny, in the direction of Poniog and the River Laventa where fighting occurred on Saturday.

The enemy on the Nareff front delivered a series of desperate attacks on Friday night and Saturday along the eastern bank of the Pissa, but suffered enormous losses and achieved no success.

Persistent attempts by the enemy to cross the Nareff between Ostrolenka and Rojany were also repulsed, though the enemy succeeded in crossing the river on Friday between Rojany and Pultusk.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## MINE WARFARE ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports:—On the 21st we repulsed a bomb attack on a crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, previously reported. Our heavy artillery silenced a heavy trench mortar which was assisting in the attack.

On the evening of the 23rd we exploded a mine under a salient in the German line south-east of Zillebeke, destroying the enemy's trenches. Shortly afterwards the enemy exploded a mine a little further south, but this did little damage. Since then we have gained some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and linking it with our trenches.

Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on our trenches round the crater near Hooge.

## IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

## POWERFUL DEFENSIVE WORKS TAKEN IN THE VOSGES.

Paris, July 25th.

The French have obtained an important fresh success in the Vosges.

A communiqué says:—We captured on Saturday evening most powerful defensive works between Hill 827, near Bannesville, Launois, and also the southern portion of the village. We captured over 700 unwounded prisoners, belonging to four different battalions. The total amount of the booty has not yet been ascertained.

Paris, July 26th.

A communiqué states:—A number of German prisoners were taken in the Vosges, including eleven officers and 825 men, of which number only seventy were wounded. Numerous bodies were found in the trenches. Only two French battalions were engaged in the fight.

Six machine-guns were also found in the conquered trenches.

## NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## "BRESLAU" BADLY DAMAGED BY A SUBMARINE.

Athens, July 26th.

It is reported that a submarine in the Black Sea torpedoed the German cruiser Breslau, which returned to Constantinople badly damaged.

## A DEMONSTRATION BY THE GREEK NAVY.

Rome, July 26th.

It is reported that Greek warships have sailed in the direction of Smyrna in order to demonstrate against the ill-treatment of Greeks in Asia Minor.

## AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUPPLY DEPOT DESTROYED.

Toulon, July 26th.

The French destroyer Bison has destroyed a supply depot for Austrian submarines and aeroplanes on the island of Fagosta, and cut the telegraphs.

Several Austrians and one Frenchman were killed.

## SUBMARINED IN NORTH SEA.

London, July 26th.

A Russian and a French steamer and six trawlers were submarined in the northernmost portion of the North Sea. One of the trawler's whole crew of nine were killed.

## AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AUSTRIAN GENERAL ATTACK ON ITALIANS.

## DIRECTED BY HIGHEST GENERALS—BUT FRUITLESS.

Rome, July 25th.

The Italians are steadily progressing in the Battle of the Isonzo.

A communiqué says that the Austrians, in their usual night attacks, tried to recover the ground conquered by us, which we were consolidating, but they everywhere failed.

The Austrians in the daytime attempted an advance in force against the Italian Right Wing, especially against the Carso hills, but they were thrown back with heavy losses. The enemy's abortive operations have been in the nature of a general attack. An Austrian Army Order found on a captured officer shows that it was directed by the highest Generals, including Generals Boog, Schreitter, and Prince von Schwarzenberg, with huge fresh reinforcements.

## GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## DEDEAGATCH RAILWAY.

## BULGARIAN AND TURKISH CONVENTION SIGNED.

London, July 26th.

The Times' Sofia correspondent states that a Convention ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedegatch railway was signed at Constantinople on the 23rd. All the territory west of the Mantza river becomes Bulgarian.

The Convention implies no political engagement on either side.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE AMERICAN NOTE.

## PRESS SAYS GERMANY WILL NOT COMPLY.

Amsterdam, July 26th.

The German newspapers publish an apparently inspired description of the American Note as correct in tone, conforming with the usual diplomatic amenities, but at the same time definite.

A semi-official Berlin telegram sums up the German comment thus:—The newspapers are unanimous that the Note is very unsatisfactory, that it intentionally ignores the main point, and disregards the fact that Germany is fighting for her existence. The papers cannot understand why all the German proposals for compromise have been flatly rejected, or why Germany is expected to fight for existence, to renounce the full use of her strength. They declare in accord that Germany highly values the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States, but not at any price. Further concessions would mean the humiliation of Germany. Submarine warfare must continue its prescribed course.

Articles received up to the present bear out the above comments.

## GERMAN COMMENT.

Amsterdam, July 26th.

Few German papers comment on the American Note.

The Deutsches Zeitung, however, says it is unfriendly and un-neutral, and means the death-blow to submarine warfare if the Government acquiesces.

## AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME.

Washington, July 25th.

President Wilson is preparing a Naval programme which he proposes to submit to Congress after the recess. He is most anxious that the American Navy should be on a footing of equality in the matter of efficiency with any power. He is also preparing a scheme of military training of the citizens of the country, which is to be embodied in his next message. It is understood that some very definite conclusions have already been reached in regard to this portion of the general National Defence programme.

## NEW YORK, July 26th.

The Washington papers say that the War Department anticipate the development of a Reserve Army of half-a-million men exclusive of the Militia; and that the Navy Department will make a request for thirty, probably fifty, submarines, several battle-cruisers, four Dreadnoughts, and many auxiliary vessels.

The Navy Department has already been experimenting with aeroplanes and submarines, and is spending \$100,000 alone on devising means enabling battleships to fight submarines.

It is believed that the Navy Department will ask for an appropriation of \$250,000,000 and the War Department will ask for \$200,000,000, both double last year's figures.

The Sun's correspondent at Washington says that it is considered significant that the announcement of the President's interest in National Defence was made the day after the presentation of the American Note at Berlin.

## BRITISH DAY OF PRAYER.

London, July 26th.

To-day was observed throughout London as a Day of Prayer on behalf of the King, the nation, and the land and sea forces. The most striking feature was an open air service of intercession on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, to which 3,000 City Territorials marched in procession in heavy rain, with the Bishop of London, in ecclesiastical robes, in their midst. The rain ceased, the service was held in bright sunshine from a wild sky, in the presence of immense crowds, who joined in singing "O God our Help in Ages past" and other hymns most fervently.

## THE STANDARD OIL RIOTS.

New York, July 26th.

The oil-workers at Bayonne have voted to accept either a 15 per cent. increase or to return to work pending the arbitration of the dispute.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RUSSIAN WAR FACTORIES.

## TO BE REMOVED TO INTERIOR PROVINCES.

Warsaw, July 25th.

In view of the difficulty of the supply of fuel and raw material the Government is gratuitously transferring the machinery and workmen engaged in Army contracts to the interior provinces.

## LORD KITCHENER AND WOUNDED INDIANS.

London, July 26th.

Lord Kitchener paid a surprise visit to the Indian Hospitals at Brighton yesterday. The wounded soldiers were delighted to see their former Commander-in-Chief, and much appreciated his generous and encouraging words.

## THE CHICAGO STEAMER DISASTER.

NEARLY 2,000 PERISHED.

London, July 26th.

It is now established that nearly 2,000 persons perished in the disaster to the Chicago pleasure steamer Eastland.

The vessel was packed with workers of the Western Electric Company with their wives and children and friends who were making an excursion to Michigan City.

The causes of the accident have not yet been explained, but it appears that the vessel listed so heavily owing to the crowd on board that the hawsers snapped and the vessel drifted into mid-stream where she capsized.

Terrible scenes ensued. People were struggling in the water and hundreds who were imprisoned between the many decks found their escape cut off.

Bodies recovered through holes which were cut in the hull bear marks of a desperate fight.

All the members of the crew swam ashore.

One version of the accident is that a tugboat began to tow before the hawser was cast off the pier, with the result that it snapped.

The authorities have ordered the arrest of the officers of the vessel, which was of steel construction and 300 ft. in length.

## ANOTHER RAILWAY SMASH NEAR HARBIN.

FOURTEEN FREIGHT CARS DAMAGED.

The Harbin correspondent of the N.C. Daily News writing on the 26th inst. says:—

Closely following the railway smash that occurred but a few days back in Harbin, has occurred another disaster even more serious than the first. The scene was at a small railway station, only fifty yards from Harbin, when in the small hours of the morning a military train containing military supplies ran into some empty goods cars that were standing on a railway siding. Who had put down the wrong "points" is not yet known.

Out of the twenty-eight cars composing the freight train, fourteen were damaged, whilst four were entirely smashed up.

As in the former accident, there was no loss of life, but damage of a serious nature was caused to a new torpedo-boat built in the United States which was being shipped in sections across the trans-Siberian Railway to Russia. A breakdown gang was immediately despatched to the spot of the accident and the delay caused to other trains through the blocking of the line was not more than a few hours.

## THE SILVER BULLET.

The New York Times, commenting last month on the German debate concerning the answer to be returned to Mr. Wilson's Lusitania Note and the argument that the United States could not harm Germany in the event of war, remarks:—

A nation at war has three arms of service—its army, its navy, and its credit. Being a nation of peace we should not be capable of making any very effective military demonstrations, but we could use our credit in a way that would certainly be decisive of the conflict. Three billions of money (\$2,000,000,000), not loaned to us for repaid but spent on our own account for war purposes in aid of the Allies, would put the issue beyond doubt. The jibes of the German Press have taken on a new meaning here, but only as a reminder of the fact that we have been our sincere desire and purpose to come to an amicable understanding with Germany.

## LARGEST AMERICAN BATTLE SHIP.

The battleship Arizona was successfully launched at the Brooklyn navy yard last month. She is a sister ship to the Pennsylvania and one of the world's largest warships. The expected cost of the Arizona is \$2,200,000. Her armament include 12 14-inch guns, and she has a displacement of 31,400 tons.

## THE WEST RIVER FLOOD.

## EVERYTHING NOW ALMOST NORMAL.

WORK OF THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

Reports gathered yesterday go to show that the upper reaches of the West River are now almost normal, the Shamen is dry, and the flood water has also disappeared from the city itself. Much filth has been left behind, and the distress of the poor class Chinese, many of whom have lost all their possessions, is severe. Fortunately relief business is now well in hand, and very few of the suffering survivors can have been missed. Good headway has also been made in clearing away the general filth and wreckage caused by the flood, and also the dead bodies. This was very necessary from the point of view of health, and though it was reported that cholera had broken out at Canton, despite the efforts to avert it, Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Secretary for Chinese Affairs) yesterday informed a Daily Press representative that, fortunately, such was not the case. Quite naturally there have been some cases of illness, due to the bad condition of the water, lack of food and other domestic difficulties, but these have been diagnosed as quite ordinary ailments, and not cholera. Not one case of cholera had been discovered, said Mr. Ross. This immunity from any serious epidemic must be attributed to the expeditious manner in which the flood leavings were removed, and also to the fact that the relief work was commenced so soon as a slight receding of the flood made this possible.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Tung Wah Hospital authorities, since the 18th inst., have made the following shipments of rice:—

20.7.15.—500 to Canton per s.s. Fatshan.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Kwong Sai.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Stanley.  
21.7.15.—500 to Canton per s.s. Kinshan.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Paul Beau.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Kwong Tung.  
22.7.15.—400 to Canton per s.s. Fatshan.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Kwong Sai.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
23.7.15.—300 to Canton per s.s. San On.  
" 300 to Canton per s.s. Kwong Tung.  
" 200 to Canton per s.s. Paul Beau.  
" 501 to Canton per s.s. Kwong Tai.  
24.7.15.—400 to Canton per s.s. Kwong Sai.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Kinshan.  
" 500 to Canton per s.s. Shihching.  
8,332 Bags Rice.  
Add 7,017 previous shipments less 268 bags shut out by "Helen"

Total 15,379

20.7.15.—2,193 lbs. biscuits to Canton per s.s. Fatshan.  
" 2,000 lbs. biscuits to Canton per s.s. Kwong Sai.  
21.7.15.—2,000 lbs. biscuits to Canton per s.s. Kinshan.  
" 2,000 lbs. biscuits to Canton per s.s. Kwong Tung.  
22.7.15.—2,000 lbs. biscuits to Canton per s.s. Fatshan.  
" 2,000 lbs. biscuits to Canton per s.s. Kwong Sai.  
23.7.15.—23 bags biscuits to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 3 cases milk to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 16 bags rice offal to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 5 bags dried grain to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
21.7.15.—6 baskets bread to Canton per s.s. Paul Beau.  
" 1 basket biscuits to Canton per s.s. Paul Beau.  
" 4 bags rice offal to Canton per s.s. Paul Beau.  
22.7.15.—12 bags biscuits to Canton per s.s. Kwong Sai.  
" 10 bags biscuits to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 3 bags rice offal to Canton per s.s. Charles Hardouin.  
" 515.18 piculs rice to Canton per gun boat Kwong Kang.  
23.7.15.—14 bags rice offal to Canton per s.s. Paul Beau.

According to Mr. Li Yan Chuen, representative of the Tung Wah Hospital, there is a stock of about 3,000 gunny bags of rice in Canton not yet disposed of. About 800 more gunny bags of rice were shipped on the 24th, and it has now been decided, in view of the large supply, to leave Canton alone until the stock there is nearly exhausted. Meanwhile, the shipments of rice to Swatow and Shihching, the two other distribution centres, continue.

The following letter, which has been received by the Hon. Mr. Ross from a Missioary Relief Committee at Wuchow, shows that the situation is well in hand there:—

"We would draw your attention to the fact that a Committee met on the 18th inst. to consider the question of relief in this city and neighbourhood. This Committee represented the three missions (Allied, American, and Baptist (American), and Wesleyan Methodist (English). The need of relief not being immediate, it was resolved that no distribution of rice be made at present. Nevertheless, we deemed it necessary to prepare for the cry of famine which is sure to follow the receding flood.

"May we ask for your sympathy and support when the time comes for definite relief to be given the Chinese."

Mr. A. E. Ford left for the West River on Sunday and will shortly be submitting reports on the same lines as those he made of last year's disaster.

## FLOOD-BELIEF FUND EFFORTS.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE DRAMATIC SOCIETY'S PERFORMANCE.

The members of Queen's College Dramatic Society, among whom are several talented Chinese actors, gave a most successful performance at the Taiping Theatre last evening in aid of the West River Flood Relief Fund. The very roomy Theatre was completely filled, among the audience being H.E. the Governor (who was accompanied by Captain R. O. Hutchison, A.D.C.), the Director of Education (Mr. E. A. Irving), the Headmaster of Queen's College (Mr. T. K. Dooley), Messrs. A. W. Grant and R. E. O. Bird.

The students presented the play "The Kind mother and her dutiful son," which proved so popular on previous occasions, and also a second play, called "The Quarrelling Family." The latter is a very dramatic play, with murders, attempted murders, and plots galore. The main cause of all the trouble is the reckless behaviour of the ne'er-do-weel son, by a second wife, of a wealthy Chinese gentleman. There is, of course, the good son, whose studious, dreamy disposition is always clashing with the devil-may-care nature of the other, and, as is invariably the case in stories, the virtuous brother triumphs in the end, the young spend-thrift putting an end to his own life. The acting throughout was excellent.

The Queen's College Dramatic Society will occupy the boards at the Theatre to-night and again on Wednesday evening. To-night a topical drama illustrative of the disaster in Kwangtung will be produced.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. JOHN'S HALL.

It was a happy thought that prompted the comparatively few University students remaining in Hongkong over the long vacation to arrange the most excellent entertainment that was given in St. John's Hall last evening with the object of securing further funds for the relief of distress along the West River. When the idea was mooted it was welcomed with enthusiasm by the students, and a small Committee was quickly formed, as follows:—Messrs. Ho Wing Yuen (Hon. Secretary) and Ho Wing Kin (sons of the late Sir Kai Ho-Kai), Chan Hui Nain (Hon. Treasurer), and Woon Chau Foon. The students of St. John's College rendered eager assistance, and long before the date of the entertainment quite a considerable sum had been secured for the Fund by the sale of tickets. The accommodation of St. John's Hall was severely taxed last evening, and when all has been garnered in it will be found that the students' effort will have resulted in a very substantial amount being handed over to those whose business it is to disburse the funds. An excellent long military film, lent by the Far Eastern Cinematograph Company, entitled "The Explosion of Fort B2," was a great attraction, and is well worth seeing. Professor Gonzales contributed a violin solo, Miss Winnie Woo a song, Miss May Woo a pianoforte solo, and Miss Wong a Chinese solo.

Refreshments were dispensed on the large lawn below the Hall, provisions, mineral waters, etc., having been kindly contributed by the following firms:—M. Y. San & Co., On Lok Yuen, Watkins & Co., and On Lok & Co. The cinematograph machine was loaned by the manager of the New Theatre.

There will be a second performance this evening, and we are informed that the programme has been especially arranged for Europeans.

## MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, July 26th.

## RELIEF FUNDS.

Great activity has been shown lately by those who are assisting in obtaining help for the unfortunate victims of the West River flood. Large numbers of men and schoolboys, armed with bugles, drums, and bells, parade the streets asking for aid. No word has yet been said about the balance of the \$20,000 collected in August, 1908, for the relief of distress caused by floods, and one has no means of ascertaining what organisation is looking after the funds now being raised by subscription. People require to be assured that the money, and all the money, is to be devoted to the relief of the distressed before they will contribute generously and willingly.





**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

**WHISKY.**  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
**150 YEARS.**  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
**1745.**

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
**LANE CRAWFORD & CO.**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**ITCHING PIMPLES  
SPREAD OVER HEAD**

Scalp in One Mass. Hair Threatened to Fall Away. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Two Weeks Head Regained Former Aspect.

99, Bramble St., Plymouth, Sheffield, Eng.  
"The trouble began by an itching on the head from which I could not keep my fingers. Scaldy my scalp developed into one mass of itching watery pimples and my hair threatened to fall away. The itching pimples contained a watery matter which spread the disease all over my head when fingered. I kept my head well washed and clean but this seemed to do no good.  
"The disease must have been about seven weeks old when I came across the Cuticura advertisement in the paper. I therefore sent straight away for a sample of each and following the directions enclosed I washed the head with the Cuticura Soap, thoroughly dried it and applied Cuticura Ointment. In a few days my head underwent a complete change, the pimples dried and fell off in scales, the hair remained firm and in about two weeks' time my head regained its former aspect thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Lawrence Pettit, Jan. 22, 1914.  
Children delight in Cuticura Soap bath, and when assisted by Cuticura Ointment they mean skin health in infancy and childhood, and freedom, in the majority of cases, from skin and scalp affections in after life. In purity and fragrance Cuticura Soap and Ointment satisfy the most discriminating.

**Samples Free by Post**  
Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS**  
A purely vegetable preparation. Sold in bottles by all Druggists.  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.  
To be obtained of all Druggists.  
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

**MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL WORM PILLS**  
A French Remedy for Intestinal Worms. Thousands of Ladies write that a box of Martin's Pills in the house, no matter how small, is a necessity. These pills are a purely vegetable preparation. They are perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists.  
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

## FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 19th, 1914.)

## SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	0.45
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	0.30
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	0.20
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a.) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin	0.25
(d.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	0.25
(e.) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin	0.20
3. Sugar—	
Cube (in 5 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystal, per lb.	0.14
Granulated, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.13
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	0.12
4. Frozen Meat—	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]	

5. Market Produce—	
Apple, per bushel	21
Banana, per bunch	19
Beef, per lb.	17
Bacon, per lb.	15
Butter, per lb.	30
Chicken, per lb.	24
Egg, per dozen	10
Fish, per lb.	60
Ham, per lb.	60
Lard, per lb.	41
Meat, per lb.	14
Milk, per lb.	20
Onion, per lb.	11
Potato, per lb.	11
Salmon, per lb.	18
Shrimp, per lb.	13
Tea, per lb.	6
Wheat, per lb.	21
Yam, per lb.	15
Zucchini, per lb.	25
Beef, per lb.	24
Bacon, per lb.	24
Butter, per lb.	27
Chicken, per lb.	15
Egg, per dozen	15
Fish, per lb.	16
Ham, per lb.	16
Lard, per lb.	13
Meat, per lb.	13
Milk, per lb.	13
Onion, per lb.	13
Potato, per lb.	13
Salmon, per lb.	13
Shrimp, per lb.	13
Tea, per lb.	13
Wheat, per lb.	13
Yam, per lb.	13
Zucchini, per lb.	13

The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those here enumerated) may not be raised more than 15% above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 15th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by deposit on subsidiary charges, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in Clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15%.

order) —

Shanghai Nanyang	20
Shanghai Nanyang	20
Shanghai Nanyang	20
Shanghai Nanyang	20
Shanghai Nanyang	20

Kai Tai—Chicken	15
Kai Tai—Chicken	15
Kai Tai—Chicken	15
Kai Tai—Chicken	15
Kai Tai—Chicken	15

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Kai Tai—Chicken	15

## RIGHTS AT SEA.

## THE AMERICAN COMPLAINTS.

## EXPLANATION BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Foreign Office last month issued to the Press the text of a Memorandum which has been handed to the American Ambassador. The document covers the field of American complaints with regard to shipments of cotton, detention of cargoes, trade with Germany, and alleged delays of Prize Courts, and sets forth the measures adopted by the British Government to redress genuine grievances.

The following Memorandum has been communicated to the American Ambassador.—The Foreign Office desire to explain that it is not a reply to the last American Note respecting contraband. It is merely a general statement setting out the steps which H.M. Government have taken with a view to minimizing the inconvenience to neutral commerce caused by the measures adopted for the restriction of the enemy's trade.

His Majesty's Government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States Ambassador on the 15th March last, given assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the Allied Governments for the restriction of the enemy's overseas trade. In view of the representation and complaints made to this Department by the Ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of these measures, His Majesty's Government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavoured to give practical effect to those assurances.

It will be recalled that, at the moment when His Majesty's Government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect of breaches of blockade; that, under article 5 (i) of the enactment of the 11th March, it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in the Prize Court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the Crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the Procurator-General, and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a specific assurance was given to the United States Government that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet, and to the Customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for, or coming from, the enemy's territory.

The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea-borne commerce in general; various special concessions, over and above those enumerated, have moreover been made in favour of United States citizens.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## COTTON SHIPMENTS.

Thus His Majesty's Government have acted, as regards shipments of American cotton, in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. In accepting this scheme, the principal representative of those interests described it as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States Ambassador is aware, as follows:—

(1) All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2nd March is to be allowed free (if bought at contract price or if stored) provided the ship sails not later than the 31st March.

(2) Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2nd March, provided it is put on board not later than the 15th March.

(3) All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to, and certificates obtained from, consular officers or other authority fixed by the Government.

Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favour of American shippers. The Board of Trade have already paid a sum exceeding £450,000 to various American claimants, and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented, and the proofs of title can be checked. If in some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact—which has seriously embarrassed His Majesty's Government—that a number of consignments, for which the American shippers had specifically invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms whose title of ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid, and in others has led to the issue of writs in the Prize Court.

It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants who have been in constant direct communication with the Board of Trade that all the claims to fair and exacting nature and involve much time for preparation.

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have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is, at the present moment, no claim before His Majesty's Government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

## DETAINED CARGOES.

As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted:—

The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports, is twenty-seven; of this number, eight are discharging cotton which His Majesty's Government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining nineteen vessels, seven are free to depart so soon as the items of their cargo placed in the Prize Court have been discharged. The other twelve, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious consignments, and particulars as to the dates and the proximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list; it will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a fortnight, while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

His Majesty's Government remain convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred; while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the transatlantic trade the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

## GOODS OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

Since His Majesty's Government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce, they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th March provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the Prize Court, and it is obvious that these claims can receive due and equitable consideration most properly before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless, in deference to the expressed desire of the United States Government, arrangements were made towards the end of March whereby United States citizens who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port were enabled to produce proof of payment to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, His Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the Prize Court in London for adjudication. A few days later His Majesty's Government further agreed to recognize the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin even if not paid for before the 1st March, provided they were the subject of a l.o.b. contract of earlier date, and had arrived at a neutral port before the 15th March.

Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products destined for the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country; and, in notes addressed to the United States Ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dyestuffs, potash, and German beet seed.

## INCREASE OF NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries, His Majesty's Government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity theretofore granted, from liability to being placed in the Prize Court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America, and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily-in-place-of-a-weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin, bought and paid for prior to the 1st March should not have already been shipped to their destination. It has been accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease; but once more a special favour was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June.

Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, His Majesty's Government trust that, in presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States Government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

Nevertheless, a fresh appeal has now been made to His Majesty's Government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin, if paid for before the beginning of March, should be allowed to be shipped without molestation after the 15th June. The appeal is based principally upon the contentions (a) that sufficient time has already elapsed; (b) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th March; and (c) that the proofs of ownership required by His Majesty's Government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for preparation.

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The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regards (b) and (c) it is true that the enactment of the 11th March contains no mention of a time limit. But it seems to be overlooked that the time limit had been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was a friendly concession to American interests that His Majesty's Government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the Prize Court. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by His Majesty's Government, experience has shown that such proofs were necessary.

## FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States Ambassador, His Majesty's Government have given further directions that in all such cases, as may have been especially submitted through the British Embassy at Washington or the United States Government direct on or before the 15th June and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference, if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before the 15th June.

His Majesty's Government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral Governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility, and where payment can be shown to have been made before the 1st March, 1915.

With the above exceptions, His Majesty's Government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the Prize Court.

## PRIZE COURT DELAYS.

Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delay occurs in dealing with American cargoes in the Prize Court. An interesting comment on this subject was made by the President of the Prize Court in the case of the cargo *Stamship Opesche* on the 14th inst. His lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations:—

"It is a very extraordinary thing that, when the Crown are ready to go on, the claimants come here and say, 'We cannot proceed for six weeks.' Some day, towards the end of last term, I had a row of eminent counsel in front pressing me to fix a case at once. I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said: 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.' The Solicitor-General hereupon remarked:—

"If I might say so on that, one of the reasons I applied to-day on behalf of the Crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of American and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds, in fact, the delay comes from there."

The President then stated:—

"I know that I do not know what the explanation is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay. It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality believed to be destined for the enemy, have been pending in the Prize Court for some time. The United States Government are aware that most of these cargoes consist of meat and lard, and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an amicable settlement out of court. When at length, owing to the failure of the negotiations, His Majesty's Government decided that they would continue the Prize Court proceedings, and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for the hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their informal, despite the fact that the Crown was, by his own admission, ready to proceed."

His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all cause of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific enquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to Prize Court proceedings will be readily communicated; but they can scarcely admit that, on the basis of actual facts, any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum.



## KENSINGTONS IN ACTION.

## "IMPERISHABLE GLORY."

## A FAMOUS SUNDAY DESCRIBED.

"The Times" publishes, in the form of an exceptionally graphic letter from the front, contributed by an officer who was in the service of "The Times" before the outbreak of war, the first account of the part played by the 15th (Kensington) Battalion of the London Regiment in the British advance between Bois Grenier and Festubert in May.

"This was the engagement, it will be remembered, of which 'The Times' Military Correspondent said that a want of an unlimited supply of high explosive shells was a fatal bar to our success."

In the words of General Sir Henry Hodgkinson, commanding the 4th Army Corps, the performance of the Kensingtons was "a feat of arms surpassed by no battalion in this great war."

The following is the letter:—

It was a joy to get your letter. I will tell you in a minute the circumstances. But before doing so let me wonder if you realize the conditions under which I sent you my last. I sent it off an hour or two before we marched off to an attack we made the next morning. There were five of us in the room as I wrote, and it makes one feel a bit curious to know that the five of us would not be in there, or alive anywhere the following evening. That was a dead certainty—literally a dead certainty. Three were killed within 12 hours before we had breakfast the next morning—one wounded and I alone unhurt and well.

You see we can work those things out with almost actuarial precision. Our battalion had 17 company officers in the attack—eight were killed, four wounded one missing. Of the four unscathed three of us had not been in attack before.

I find myself digressing already. Our attack was the one towards the Sun day, May 9th, the one in which the Times kicked up the fuss with reference to alleged shortage of H.E. shells. I won't and can't say anything about that.

But what the official and unofficial reports dismissed in a few lines was to us fifteen and a half hours of desperate bloody fighting. I won't apologize for the second adjective—it is *le mot juste*, and no other will serve. We (the 15th) were the extreme left, the pivot of the whole attack, and we were the only battalion that succeeded in doing its job that day.

The minute our bombardment ceased we were over our parapet and, charging right through, captured the first, second, and third lines of the German trenches on our front at the point of the bayonet. We swept straight through left, bayoneted and bombed the Hun back where his trenches for a couple of hundred yards on either side.

Then we settled down to hold on to what we had taken. According to programme the — and — (not Territorials, but Regulars) should have advanced in the same way on their right and connected with us. They couldn't get through, and never got through.

Meanwhile, we held on, and held on, and held on, against steadily increasing German counter-attacks. But our right was flanking him had been on the sick list for ten days, and the day after we came down had to go again into hospital.

Our Major went up with the bombing party into the German trench on our left, where they held them at bay for hours until they brought up trench mortars. But our right was flanking him had been on the sick list for ten days, and the day after we came down had to go again into hospital.

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place and a sniper doing very pretty shooting—too pretty for my liking though; a corporal and myself were the only ones of the party who got across without being hit.

Our hottest time I think, though, was the final scramble back over this ground to the British trenches in the evening. About 120-150 yards through German barbed wire and across ground raked by a withering cross-fire. It was a hailstorm of lead, bullets splitting up the ground and filling the air with the buzz of angry bees and bursting shells. For one hellish moment I was caught in the barbed wire, but managed somehow to wrench myself free, my nose almost burrowing the ground. Men were being hit all about me. Somehow, I shall never know how or why, I got across the foot of our parapet. There was a slight ridge there lying absolutely flat, it gave cover. It was still light—about 7.45—and I told the men about to wait until it was darker before the last dash over the sand bags into our lines.

ASLEEP UNDER FIRE. Believe or disbelieve the following, but it is a fact and it surprised no one more than myself. Lying there flat under the lightest ridge of earth, with shells bursting and whistling overhead, with bullets throwing up earth behind and before and around one, and going "plat" against the parapet which was my desired haven 20 yards away—lying there I fell fast asleep from sheer exhaustion. It must have been nearly half an hour when I woke. I made the dash, scrambled up the parapet, and flung myself over and down among our own men. I never said "Thank God" as I said it then. I went into the dug-out of the — to rest and get a smoke (my first of the whole day). Somebody came along, and a voice asked, "Yes, who wants me?" "Thank God, sir, we thought you were killed." It was my company Sergeant-Major, and we shook hands—not a usual proceeding in the Army. From him I learnt the news. "Killed, sir?" "—?" "Killed, sir," and so on through name after name. It is impossible to describe—it is difficult even now for us to realize; but we had done our job as a battalion, even though the British forces were at night as they were in the morning before the attack. That was not the least bitter, least tragic feature of it all.

Reduced to the shadow of a battalion, we were withdrawn from our trenches and sent back to billets. By its work in the trenches since November and at Neuve Chapelle the 15th had won a name and honours which were sealed on May 9th. The Regular battalions with whom we were brigaded could not say too much. Wherever we went, either individually or in groups, the word went round, "Hill They're the 15th." Officers came up to us—few remaining officers—and expressed their praise in their terse half-astounded way. My Sergeant said to me, "Our men have no need to be here now, wherever we go, the other Tommy insist on treating us. (N.B. It's the mildest, waterny trench ever brewed. In a letter I told Uncle Ned that beer here was a penny a glass and it would cost him a sovereign to get drunk on it.)"

"IMPERISHABLE GLORY." To return, we have been sent down to act as guards on the line of communications. (I am writing this in a little French village, where I have to look after a railway station, so far away from the firing line that only very rarely and very distantly do we hear even the biggest guns.) But before we left General Sir R. Rawlinson, commanding the 4th Corps, rode out to address us. He said many things about us, how proud he was to have us under his command, that our last attack, though it could not be supported, had directly relieved the pressure on Ypres and towards Arras, and thereby in the latter district assisting the French advance. Just one intense verbatim: "By your splendid attack and dogged endurance on May 9th you and your fallen comrades won imperishable glory for the 15th London Battalion. It was a feat of arms surpassed by no battalion in this great war." Then he went on, "Through no accounts of your work on that day have been published in the Press, do not think that it is not known and fully appreciated. It is known fully and valued in the highest degree by myself and the staff of the 4th Corps, by General Sir John French and the Headquarters Staff, and by the authorities at home—the War Office."

In our May 9th flitter I got through with no worse than a twisted knee, and the right shoulder of my tunic torn rather by a bit of shell or a bullet—it might have been the barbed wire only.

It was my company breaking the news of the deaths. In different forms the letters of thanks and acknowledgments I have had back are all from mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, variations of what one noble woman wrote to me of her only son:—"I am proud to be his mother."

Tell that to the slackers and shirkers. P.S.—I lost my boots in the mud, so helped myself to a new pair in the German trenches. I shall send them home as a souvenir. By the way, also at one point in our tenacity of the German trenches, in order to economize our ammunition, we took the rifles and cartridges from the dead Germans and shot those coming back blue-coated sons of Satan with their own weapons. Reading this over, I fancy this might give an impression as my description; but it was just blood and death and dying from sunrise to sunset. It was a hideous nightmare that we all try to forget. Men who were at May 9th. When the strain was over came a terrible reaction of haunted nerves, alike; we were bundles of haunted nerves. We are past that now, but memory is still full of horror. Believe me, those who have not been in and seen a battlefield cannot dimly imagine its hideous, ghastly bloodiness. Don't think for one moment that we are not going through with it—we are, to the one and only end of victory complete and final; but we wish that England would fully realize that war is war, and this war the sternest and most bloody ever waged, so that by throwing every ounce of weight into it, we may finish it the sooner and utterly. Make everybody realize this.

## ROLL CALL OF HONOUR.

## THE RESPONSES OF THE HEROIC NATIONS.

At the annual dinner of the Chicago Alumni of Michigan University, Mr. John M. Zane, one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago, advocated the cause of the Allies in a speech of remarkable eloquence. We quote from the *Westminster Gazette* the following passages of Mr. Zane's address:—

"This is a war of ideas where every tongue must take a side. There is, there can be, no neutrality of ideas. Whoever speaks a word of sympathy for freedom against autocracy is taking sides with humanity and progress."

"No sides in the quarrel! proclaim it as well."

"Legions of hell."

And when this mighty struggle is ended, when this ruthless and bloodstained Moloch, this truly

"horrid King, besmeared with blood of human sacrifice and parents' tears," is mannaed for ever, as he must and shall be, when the roll of nations is called, Russia will answer: "I was there; though tied down by a barbarous past, I had brought four free nations from under the heel of the unspeakable Turk, and the bones of my sons now are whitening on many a battlefield, where they fought and bravely died that Europe might be free."

Little Serbia will answer: "I refused to become the serf of the Hun and the Teuton. I loved liberty and I hated slavery, and though terrible has been the penalty, we were brave soldiers in the war for the liberation of humanity. Italy will say: 'Though I was the youngest of the nations, though all unready and almost betrayed by mercenary factions, I drew the sword of Garibaldi and Cavour that once before had vanquished the merciless Austrians.'

France, gallant, imperishable France, will answer: 'I stayed the mad giant in his onward rush and drove him back to his lair. Ireland, the land of a thousand sorrows, will answer: 'I disdained all selfish thoughts and gave the names of my best and bravest to be traced on the blood-splattered roll.'

England and Scotland, the land of orderly and sober liberty, the land of Milton and Vane, the land of Wallace and Bruce, the land of Sidney and Russell—Great Britain, the refuge of the oppressed, whose protecting fleet saved Dewey at Manila, will say: 'Though I sat impregnable behind the iron walls of my ships, in a quarrel not my own I gave my blood and my treasure with a lavish hand that alien lands should not be enslaved and that liberty should not perish from the earth.'

And last and best of all, unconquerable Belgium. Gentlemen, we cannot think of her without emotion. Every heart calls up Vergil's noble line: "Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt." There are tears for undeserved misfortune and mental sufferings touch the soul—Belgium, with her glorious King, that perfect knight without reproach or fear, Belgium, the saviour of the nations, will say: 'I bowed not to the brutal Belial. I chose the noble path of honour and of valour. My land was laid waste, I saw the devastation and the slaughter of my innocent people, but I kept the faith.'

And when that great roll is called of the heroic nations in this struggle for liberty and democracy shall we withhold with a shameful tale of how we withheld even our good wishes, of how we withheld land and faith disowned? Nay, what is more shameful still, shall we confess that we, who are not asked to peril our lives and fortunes in the war, yet, by a single obstacle in the path of these heroic nations in their superb endeavour for the liberties of the world? No, let us all, who love our dear best Motherland, resolve that so far as in us lies, that starry flag shall be kept unstained by such dishonour. And let us boldly say to the murderers of our innocents upon the *Lusitania*:

"We lift the starry flag on high That fills with light our stormy sky; The blades of herence fence it round, Where'er it flies is holy ground; It makes the land as ocean free, And plants our freedom on the sea. Then hail the Banner of the Free, The starry Flower of Liberty."

What is needed is a means of gently urging the assimilative functions of the stomach and intestines to absorb the oils and fats and hand them over to the blood, where they may reach the starved, shrunken, run-down tissues and build them up. The thin person's body is like a dry sponge, eager and hungry for the fatty materials of which it is being deprived by the failure of the alimentary canal to take them from the food. The best way to overcome this awful waste of flesh-building elements and to stop the leakage of fats is to use Sargol, the recently discovered regenerative force that is recommended so highly by physicians here and abroad. Take two little Sargol tablets with every meal and notice how quickly your cheeks fill out and rolls of firm healthy flesh are deposited over your body, covering each bony angle and projecting point.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and other first class Chemists of Hong-kong have Sargol.

AN EASY WAY TO GAIN 10 TO 30 LBS. OF SOLID, HEALTHY, PERMANENT FLESH.

Thin, nervous, undeveloped men and women everywhere are heard to say, "I can't understand why I do not get fat. I eat plenty of good, nourishing food." The reason is just this: You cannot get fat, no matter how much you eat, unless your digestive elements assimilate the fatty materials of your food instead of passing them out through the body as waste.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.30 a.m.—No returns from the Loochoos and Ninin Islands.

Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines and increased slightly to moderate elsewhere. The secondary depression is not shown this morning, but pressure is relatively low over the north part of the China Sea; there is no change in the general distribution.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood.	S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, probably some rain.
Formosa Channel.	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos.	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	(The same as No. 1.)

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th JULY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.95	—	—	ENE	1	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.95	—	—	SE	1	—
Hakodate	—	29.95	—	—	WSW	1	—
Tokio	—	29.95	—	—	—	—	—
Koshi	—	29.95	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.92	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.92	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanghaiwei	—	29.74	76	55	SE	2	com
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.69	72	96	SE	2	ab
Gutalet	—	29.68	78	96	SE	2	ab
Sharp Peak	—	29.66	82	91	S	2	ab
Amoy	—	29.61	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihook	6 a.	29.05	77	96	—	—	b
Taihook	—	29.68	77	—	—	—	b
Tainan	—	29.66	81	—	—	—	b
Koshu	—	29.05	77	—	—	—	b
Pescadores	—	29.65	81	—	—	—	b
Canton	6 a.	29.63	83	87	SE	2	com
Hongkong	—	29.63	83	86	SE	2	com
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wahow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haikow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pekhai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phailien	6 a.	29.50	81	80	SEW	2	com
Toutrane	—	29.40	82	—	WSW	2	com
Cape St. James	—	29.76	79	—	NNW	4	com
Aparr	—	29.67	75	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	29.67	75	93	SE	2	com
Manila	—	29.66	77	98	NNW	4	com
Loyauai	—	29.67	79	48	SW	2	com
Tielook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollo	—	29.73	77	84	S	2	com
Sarigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubuan	—	29.88	72	0	SW	2	com











